THE SOMERSET HERALD.

AND FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' REGISTER.

TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, HALF-YEARLY IN ADVANCE.

IF NOT PAID WITHIN THE YEAR, $2 50 WILL BE CHARGED.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY JONATHAN ROW, SOMERSET, SOMERSET COUNTY, PA.

New Series.] TUESDAY, AUGUST 18, 1846, Vol. 4.—No. 40.

[From the Harrisburgh Telegraph.

A World of Love at Home.

The Earth has treasures fair and bright,
Deep buried in her caves,
And Ocean hideth many a gem,
With its blue curling waves;
Yet not within her bosom dark,
Or 'neath her dashing foam,
Live's there a treasure equalling
A world of love at home.

True sterling happiness and joy
Are not with gold allied—
Nor can it yield a pleasure like
A merry fireside.
I envy not the man who dwells
In stately home or dome,
If, with his splendor, he hath not
A world of Love at home.

The friends whom time has proved sincere
'Tis they alone can bring
A sure relief to hearts that droop
'Neath sorrow's heavy wing.
Though care and trouble may be mine,
As down life's path I roam,
I'll heed them not while still I have
A world of Love at home.

EXTRACTS FROM THE SPEECH OF HON. A. STEWART.

Delivered in the House of Representatives, May 27, 1846.

A CHAPTER FOR WORKING MEN TO READ.

Mr. Stewart's system was this: Select the articles you can manufacture to the full extent of our own wants, then, in the language of Thomas Jefferson, "impose on them duties lighter at first, and afterwards heavier and heavier as the channels of supply were opened." This was Jefferson's plan; the reverse of democratic "free trade." Next Mr. S. went for levying the highest rates of duty on the luxuries of the rich, and not on the necessaries of the poor. Encourage American manufactures, and while on the one hand the poor man found plenty of employment, on the other he got his goods cheap. He could clothe himself decently for a mere trifle. He wanted no foreign commodities but his tea and his coffee, and they were free, and should remain free. The poor man could now buy cloth for a full suit from head to foot for less than ONE DOLLAR of substantial American manufacture. He had himself worn in this hall a garment of this same goods, at 10 cents a per yard, and it was so much admired that more than a dozen members had applied for similar garments, and they had been supplied to Sanators and others; yet we are told the tariff taxes and oppresses the poor. Put high revenue duties on wines, on brandies, on silks, on laces, on jewelry, on all that which the rich alone consumed and which the poor man did not want. Take off the duties from the poor man's necessaries and, give him high wages for his work. That was the way to diffuse happiness and prosperity among the great body of the people: That was good sound democratic policy. He was for lifting up the poor. He was for "levelling upward;" for increasing the domestic comfort of our own laboring population —the true *democracy* of the country.— The rich could pay, and ought to be made to pay, and they should pay: the poor man could not, and should not, with his consent. Mr. S. went for the system which elevated the poor man in the scale of society; that promoted equality, that essential element in all free Governments, not by pulling down the higher, but by lifting up the lower classes to their level. The gentleman from Alabama and his friends advocated a policy which would have precisely the opposite effect. Their system would truly make the "rich richer and the poor poorer." The gentleman advocated a system whose direct and undeniable tendency was to destroy competition, and thereby give a monopoly to the heavy capitalists. He would benefit those very "millionaires" of whose presence here he complained to loudly. Free trade would inevitably degrade the wages of labor in every department of industry, whether employed in the fields or in the workshops, to the level of wages in Europe; this was as certain as the ebbing and flowing of the tides. What could be plainer? Take two coterminous States—Kentucky and Ohio. Suppose in Kentucky, as in Europe, wages was 12½ cts. per day, and in Ohio, as in the U. S., 75 cents per day. Now was it not perfectly clear that, unless Ohio protected her prosperous labor, the productions of the low price labor of Kentucky, boots, shoes, hoes, every thing would come in, and compel the mechanics and laborers of Ohio to come down to 12½ cents a day, or give up their markets, quit work, buy every thing, sell nothing and GET RICH!— And he submitted, would not this be the effect of "free trade" with Europe? The only difference was the cost of transportation across the Ohio and across the Atlantic, and with the modern facilities of steam, a ton of iron could be brought from Europe to this country for less than $4; less than it would cost to cart it 20 miles on common roads. Such would be the manifest and ruinoes effects of "free trade," on the wages of labor in every department of the national industry; and any reduction of protection would be a reduction of the same extent to the wages of labor.

It would degrade the free labor of this country to the miserable condition of the serf labor of foreign lands, where men were slaves—without the means of educating their children—working from the cradle to the grave, and never aspiring to any thing beyond a scanty and miserable subsistence; and such was the condition to which "free trade" must inevitably bring the now protected and prosperous labor of this great country. Pull down the walls built up by the tariff of '42 to protect and defend American labor—let the cheap productions of the low priced labor of Europe flow FREELY into your markets, and you must sooner or later come down to their degraded *condition—moral* and *political*. He, therefore, earnestly appealed to the laboring people of this country—the sovereigns of the land—who "made all and paid all," to come quickly to the rescue, to save themselves from the degrading and disastrous effects of "free trade." The POWER was in their own hands—they could protect themselves at the *ballot-box*, and, if they did not, they would deserve the degradation to which they would be doomed. To every candidate for office propound this question: "*are you in favor of protecting American against foreign labor by a Protective Tariff*! And let his answer be conclusive. This is the remedy—the only remedy. Let it be adopted, and all will be well. He stood there the firm friend and humble advocate of the *laboring man*. He had been a laboring man himself; he knew their privations and had participated in their toils; and to deserve and receive the approbation of the *laboring poor*, of the *mechanics* and *log cabin* men of this country, would be more grateful to his heart than all the praises of all the presses of the land. It would be the crowning and cherished reward of all his efforts—the only reward to which he aspired.

Labor, productive labor, was the great source of national wealth. Its importance was incalculable. Compared with this all other interests dwindled into perfect insignificance. What is all other capital combined compared to the capital of labor—hard-handed, honest labor—the toiling millions—the great fountain of our national prosperity—look at it. Suppose we have but two millions of working men in the United States, whose wages average $180 per year—this is equal to the interest of $3,000 at six per cent. Each laborer's capital, then, is equal to $3.000 at interest. Multiply this by two millions, the number of laborers, and it gives you a capital amounting to the enormous sum of *six thousand millions of dollars*, producing, at six per cent., *three hundred* and *sixty millions* of dollars a year.— This was the "*labor capital*" he wished to sustain and uphold. This was the great *national industry* he wished to protect and defend against the ruinous and degrading effects of a free and unrestricted competition with the pauper labor of foreign lands. He went to secure the American market for American labor. In the great struggle for the American market he took the American side. On the other hand, the gentleman from Alabama and his friends went for the British, for foreigners; for "free trade;" for opening our ports to the manufacturers of all the world; for bringing in freely the pauper productions of Great Britain, to overwhelm the rising prosperity of our own poor but industrious citizens. They went for crushing American enterprse; grinding down American labor, and putting their countrymen on a footing with the very sweepings of the poor houses of Europe: and would, in the end, bring them down to their political, as well as their pecuniary moral condition. Mr. S. was for cherishing American labor; for giving it high wages; for surrounding it with all the substantial comforts of life. Which was the true friend of the PEOPLE? And yet these "free trade" advocates, from the Secretary down, professed to be the exclusive friends of the "poor man," and we are denounced as the friends of "millionaires and monopolists." We now imported fifty millions worth of British goods annually, and therein we imported twenty-five millions worth of British agricultural products—of English wool, English grain, English beef and mutton, English flax, English agricultural productions of every kind. And yet gentlemen would rise here and talk of a British market for our breadstuffs. Why, how much of this did England take? Not a quarter of a million, in all its forms!

Here was a beautiful reciprocity. Here were the beauties of free trade. Here was our equality of benefits. We took fifty millions in British goods, one-half of it agricultural produce, while she took one-quarter of a million of our breadstuffs. This was our boasted British market.— What was this British market to us?— The American market consumed annually nearly a thousand millions of American grain; the British market one quarter of one million. Great Britain took of our flour not a twentieth part as much as Massachusetts, not a tenth part of the amount taken by the East and West Indies; not a third part as much as Brazil; not as much as the little Island of Cuba; and not much more than half as much as Hayti. Poor, miserable, negro Hayti, took last year 53,144 barrels of our flour, while England, Scotland, and Ireland together, took but 35,355 barrels of flour and one barrel of corn meal. Yet we are told, in the face of these official facts, by the Secretary of the Treasury, that we must take more British goods, otherwise she will have to pay us "*cash for our bread stuffs, and, not having it to spare* she will not buy as much of our cotton." What an insult to American farmers is this. As an honorable man, must he not blush for his reputation when he looks upon these facts? But what better could we expect from this American Secretary, who, over and over, in his report, denounces the substitution of American manufactures for foreign goods, and declares that *direct taxation* is more equitable and just than duties on foreign goods, especially in its operations on the poor! Better levy taxes on our productions than on those of foreigners! Such are the doctrines openly avowed by this Secretary to favor his miserable system of 'free trade.' Away with such British doctrines as these! They could never find favor with the American people while a spark of patriotism animates their hearts, or a drop of Revolutionary blood runs in their veins.

The gentleman from Alabama will no doubt discover another terrible absurdity when Mr. S. stated that Great Britain exported and sold more agricultural produce than any other country in the world Yet it is strictly and undeniably true. Exported, not in its original form, but worked up and converted into goods, iron, cloths, &c., consisting of raw materials and breadstuffs. Great Britain exported, on an average, more than two hundred and fifty millions of dollars worth of manufactures, one-half of the whole value of which consisted of the produce of the soil. The United States took about one-fifth part of all the exports of Great Britain—being more than all Europe put together. In a report of a committee in the British Parliament, and some years ago, it appeared that the British goods consumed by the people of the different countries of Europe, France, Russia, Prussia, Austria, Spain Belgium, &c., amounted to FOURTEEN CENTS' worth per head, while the people of the United States at the same time consumed *three hundred and fifty-four cents'* worth per head! This showed the immense importance of the American market to Great Britain, and accounted for her great solicitude to retain it.— It also showed the superior wisdom of the European Governments in excluding British goods by high and prohibitory tariffs; thus developing and relying upon their own resources, encouraging and sustaining their own national industry, promoting their own prosperity, and thus establishing (as we should do) their own national independence on the most solid and lasting foundations.

Mr. S. invited scrutiny into the facts he had stated; he challenged contradiction. He put them before gentlemen, and begged them to examine and disprove them if they could. He invited them to reflect upon them in a spirit of candor. To dismiss from their minds all party bias; to rise for once superior to the low grovelling prejudices of party to wake up to the great interest, and feel for the real strength and true glory and independence of their native land.

BENEFITS OF THE TARIFF TO FARMERS.

Gentlemen dwelt entirely on the benefits of foreign trade. They went atogether in favor of importing foreign goods, and creating a market for the benefit of foreigners. Would our own agriculture be benefitted by a process like this? Nothing could more effectually divert the benefit from our own people and pour it in a constant stream upon foreign labor. No American interest was so much benefited by a protective system as that of *agrienltnre*. The foreign market was nothing, the home market was every thing to them; is was as one hundred to one. The Tariff gave us the great home market, while the gentleman's scheme was to secure us, at best, but the chance of a market abroad, while it effectually destroyed our secure and invaluable market at home. Gentlemen were very anxious to compete with the pauper labor of Europe. I will tell them one fact: With all the protection we now enjoy, Great Britain sends into this country eight dollars' worth of her agricultural productions to one dollar's worth of all our agricultural productions (save cotton and tobacco) that she takes from us.

This I will prove by the returns furnished by Mr. Walker himself in support of the bill which he has laid before the Committee of Ways and Means. Now, I assert, and can prove, that more than half the value of all the British merchandise imported into this country consist of agricultural products, changed in FORM, converted and manufactured in goods.— And I invite a thorough analysis of the facts. I challenge gentlemen to the scrutiny. Take down all the articles in a store, one after another—estimate the value of the raw material, the bread and meat, and other agricultural products, which have entered into their fabrication, and it will be found that one-halt and more of their value consists of the productions of the soil—agricultural produce in its strictest sense.

Now, by referrence to Mr. Walker's report, it will be seen that, for twelve years back, we have imported from Great Britain and her dependencies annually 52½ millions of dollars worth of goods, but call it 50 millions, while she took of all our agricultural products, save cotton and tobacco, less than two and a half millions of dollars worth. Thus, then, assuming one-half the value of her goods to be agricultural, it gives us 25 millions of her agricultural produce to 2½ millions of ours taken by her, which is just ten to one; to avoid cavil, I put it eight to one. To test the truth of his position, he was prepared, if time permitted, to refer to numerous facts. But for information of gentlemen who are such great friends to the poor and opppressed farmers, I will tell them that we have imported yearly, for twenty-six years, (so says Mr. Walker's report,) more than ten millions of dollars worth of woollen goods. Last year we imported $10,666,176 worth.— Now, one-half and more of the value of this cloth was made up of wool, the subsistence of labor and other agricultural productions. The general estimate is, that the wool alone is half. The universal custom among farmers, when they had their wool manufactured on the shares was to give the manufacturer half the cloth. Thus we import, and our farmers have to pay, for FIVE millions of dollars worth of foreign wool every year in the form of cloth, mostly the production of sheep feeding on the grass and grain of Great Britain, while our own wool is worthless for want of a market; and this is the policy gentlemen recommend to American farmers. Yes, sir; and not satisfied with five millions, they wish to increase it to TEN millions a year for foreign wool. Will gentlemen deny this? They dare not. They supported Mr. Walker's bill, reducing the duties on woollens nearly one-half, with a view to increase the revenue; of course, the imports must be doubled, making the import of cloth twenty millions instead of ten, and of wool ten instead of five millions of dollars per annum.

This was the plan to favor the farmers *British* farmers, by giving them *American* market. Their plan was to buy everything, sell nothing, and get rich.— (A laugh.) What was true as to cloth was equally true as to everything else.— Take a hat, a pair of shoes, a yard of silk or lace, analyze it, resolve it into its constituent elements, and you will find that the raw material, and the substance of labor, and other agricultural products, constituted more than one-half its entire value. The pauper labor of Europe employed in manufacturing silk and lace got what it eat, no more; and this is what you pay for when you purchase their goods. Break up your home manufacturers and home markets, import everything you eat and drink and wear, for the *benefit of the farmers*. Oh, what friends these gentlemen are to the farmers and mechanics and laborers of this country—no, sir, I am wrong, of *Great Britain*.

As a still stronger illustration of his argument, Mr. S. referred to the article of iron. Last year, according to Mr. Walker's Report, we imported $9,043,396 worth of foreign iron, and its manufactures, mostly from Great Britain, four-fifths of the value of which, as every parctical man knew, consisted of agricultural produce—nothing else. Iron is made of ore and coal; and what are the ore and coal buried in your mountains worth? Nothing—nothing at all, unused. What gives its value? The labor of horses, oxen, mules and men. And what sustained this labor but corn and oats, hay and straw for the one, and bread and meat and vegetables of every kind for the other.— These agricultural produc's were purchased and consumed, and this made up nearly the whole price of the iron which the manufacturer received and paid over to the farmers again and again, as often as the process was repeated. Well, is not iron made in England of the same materials that it is made here? Certainly; then is not four-fifths of the value of British iron made up of British agricultural produce? And if we purchase nine millions of dollars worth of British iron a year, do we not pay six or seven millions of this sum for the produce of British farmers—grain, hay, grass, bread, meat, and other provisions for man and beast—sent here for sale in the form of iron?— He put it to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. BAYLY) to say if this was not true to the letter. He challenged him to deny it, or disprove it if he could. The gentleman's plan was to break down these great and growing markets for our own farmers, and give our markets to the British; and yet he *professed* to be a friend to American farmers!! "From such friends good Lord deliver them!" One remark more on this topic. Secretary Walker informs us that the present duty on iron is 75 per cent., which he proposes to reduce to 30 per cent., to *increase the revenue*. To do this, must he not then double the imports of iron? Clearly he must. Then we must add ten or twelve millions per year to our present imports of iron, and of course destroy that amount of our domestic supply to make room for it. Thus, at a blow, in the single article of iron, this bill is intended to destroy the American markets for at least eight millions of dollars worth of domestic agricultural produce to be supplied from abroad; and this is the American— no! the *British*—system of policy which is now attempted to be imposed upon this country by this *British-hating Administration*! Let them do it, and in less than two years there will not be a specie-paying bank in the country. The people & the Treasury will be again bankrupt, and the scenes and suffering of 1840 will return; and with it, as a necessary consequence, the political revolutions of that period.

The Consequence of Annexation.

Pennsylvania gave her vote in favor of the Annexation of Texas, which added two Free Trade Senators to the U. States Senate, by whose votes the Tariff of 1842 has been repealed, and this Free Trade system been introduced, prostrating her energy, destroying her manufactures, and her iron and coal interests. She built the gallows to hang herself, and her neck is now in the noose. The consequence of her own folly and her own wilful course.

The annexation of Texas has not only involved the Nation in a war that may cost hundred of Millions and require a direct tax upon the people to sustain, but has taken from us the means of paying it, and placed us unshorn into the hands of the Philistines. We are hereafter to become the servants and subjects of Queen Victoria. Not only our manufactures but our banking institutions will all be destroyed or rendered useless, so far as it regards their aid in developing the resources and spurring the enterprize of the country is concerned. James K. Polk, the Grand Son of a British Tory, in the Revolution, George M. Dallas, and their coadjutors have sold and delivered us over to Great Britain. But whether the people will ratify the sale, or tamely submit to be bartered like oxen in the shambles, remains to be seen. We opine not.— We think that hereafter in Pennsylvania and in the north, there will be but two parties—the knaves and traitors will form one; the honest and patriotic the other; and we shall expect to see every honest man and every friend of Pennsylvania, united firmly and cordially with the determination of rectifying the wrong that has been committed, and of placing our State and her interests where she ought to be, in the lead of all others.—Pa. Tel.

The Sub-Treasury Bill.

This measure, an innovation and novelty in our administration system—once already tried and deliberately and signally condemned and renounced by the people—this offering of abstractionism has passed the Senate, and is again to vex and annoy the country. If ever a measure was demonstrated to be unnecessary and unwise, this sub-treasury scheme was shown to be so by the debate which has taken place on it. In the Senate, as well as previously in the House, the arguments against it were so unanswerable that in the former body, the able gentlemen who favored the bill did not attempt to answer them. But the "Baltimore Convention" had willed it, and reason and experience and the public convenience must yield. So the Government must set about building vaults and iron safes in which to keep secure, and free from bank contamination and risk, the treasure of the Government, its Treasury Notes.— It is about as wise a step as if a man having a peck of corn to grind, should set about building a mill for his own use.— Pitts. Gazette.

Western Produce.

The St. Louis New Era of the 14th ult., says;

"Several boats have left here recently for the Ohio river with heavy cargoes of produce. The steamers Schuylkill, Tonnalouka and John J. Crittenden were the three last, all of which carried around fine freights and a goodly number of passengers. The steamer Roscoe left yesterday. She had on board 2000 pigs lead and about 800 dry hides for Pittsburg to be shipped from there to the Eastern cities; 5,000 bushels of corn for New Richmond, a short distance above Cincinnati; 360 bales of hemp, and 27 hhds. of tobacco for Covington, besides various and sendry smaller lots for different points along the river. This seems like confirming the prediction long since made that Missouri would furnish tobacco enough for all the chewers and snuffers, and hemp sufficient for the use of all the rogues in the warld."

The Tariff--Our Duty--Home Leagues.

To the Editor of the Daily Chronicle.—The glorious Tariff of 1842 is no more! The bill of abominations, the black Tariff of 1846, is now the law of the land—and poor Pennsylvania will soon mourn in dust and ashes the practical working of a bill concocted by one of her own sons! No less humiliating will be the recollection, that others—'men of mark'—betrayed her into the hands of the Philistines in 1844—and that in the hour of trial, another, upon whom she had lavished her highest honors, struck the parricidal blow! Myriads of those who shouted "Polk, Dallas and the Tariff of '42," will soon be deprived of bread under the suicidal misrule of these "better friends of the Tariff," while the Plaquemine President will lavish untold millions upon his war with Mexico, subjugate the freemen of the North to the dictation of the South, and reduce them at her nod, to that level which Mr. Sevier assigns to all who labor. Thus, by the treason of Pennsylvania politicians, and at the behest of the Baltimore Convention —a power unknown to the Constitution or laws of our outraged country—our forge and furnace fires are to extinguished —our coal mines deserted—our looms stand idle—and our commerce, flourishing under the beningn provisions of the tariff of 1842, ruthlessly sacrificed in exchange for a barren and worthless moiety of Oregon. Nor is this all—our artisans are coolly told that an additional fifty millions of foreign merchandise must be annually imported to supplant these in the home market. As we now find it needful to export all the staples we can raise, to pay for our present imports, (to say nothing of a foreign debt of nearly two hundred millions,) the stock of specie accumulated under Whig legislation, must soon be exhausted, and scenes of destitution in a land of plenty, and private ruin and State repudiation be again enacted!

With such consequences of Democratic policy staring us in the face, what is the course of duty? Happily, the patriots of the Revolution have left us the legacy of their bright example. When Britain passed her stamp act in 1765, upwards of 400 of the first citizens of Philadelphia signed a solemn pledge not to import or consume British goods until the obnoxious bill was repealed. In 1773 they threw her tea into the ocean, and during the fearful struggle, our noble matrons clothed themselves and their families in the fabrics manufactured by their own native skill and industry. Let their example be hallowed in the eyes of every good friend of the Tariff of '42; and while we cheer our ingenious artizans by the assurance that we will *exclusively patronise home industry*, we shall at least check the drain of precious metals, and aid in preventing the derangement of our currency. Let us lose no time in forming *Home Leagues*, pledged to abstain, as far as possible, from all foreign articles, and to clothe ourselves entirely in American fabrics, until our corrupt rulers cease to make war upon the dearest right of the poor man—the right to labor and to live. He permitted himself to be deluded and betrayed in 1844 by the most stupendous frauds, and by the most unblushing falsehoods. Let him now be able to recognise his true friends by their *American uniform*, and he will be less likely to be cheated again. This policy I strongly recommended a few years since. Had it then been generally adopted, our beloved country would probably have escaped the ruin and disgrace brought upon us by the spoils party.

In such a holy struggle for our altars and firesides, we shall find a warm response in the most influential quarter. In such a patriotic effort to save the Union from a recurrence of the sad spectacles yet fresh in the remembrance of us all, we may fearlessly appeal to the *women of America*. They will not dishonor the noble matrons of the Revolution. Thousands will cheerfully forego the use of foreign fabries; and by rendering those of our own native industry dear in the eyes of their sons and brothers, foil the base compact by which the honor and happiness of a now prosperous country are to bartered away for the spoils of office, and the Unian deluged with the pauper labor of Europe—sent hither to enrich the millionaire Peels, Cobdens and Crawshays of Britain—beggar America and to bring into disgrace that republicanism which the crowned heads of Europe have so long sought to destroy or dishonor. E. C.

LAMB vs SHEEP.

A lady, whose maiden name was Lamb, but who recently got married, met an acquaintance the other day, and thus addressed her:

"Ah, Sarah, so you have got married and changed your name I find."

"Yes, indeed," replied she, "and in getting married, instead of being a *Lamb*, I find that I have made a *Sheep* of myself."

"Tommy, my son, what is longitude?"
"A clothes line, daddy."
"Prove it, my son,"
"Because it stretches from pole to pole."

From the Lancaster Examiner.

The Repeal of the Tariff of 1842.

The present self-styled Democratic administration of the Union has at last crowned its absurd and ruinous policy with the repeal of the tariff of 1842.—This result was predicted by the Whigs when the shouts of the mechanics of Lancastermingled with the huzzasofthe miners &manufacturers of theSchuylkill Valley;in exultation at the triumph of Polk and Dallas. And it was predicted *before* those mechanics and miners and manufacturers had placed the means of their own destruction in the hands of their enemies, before the casting of their ballots had sealed the fate of the prosperity of Pennsylvania. But they chose to rely upon the pledges of politicians who had already deceived them times without number; and entrusted their interests to demagogues who never hesitated to sacrifice them on an altar of party, but whose history is written in a thousand scars upon the fair face of their commonwealth. The retribution, although deferred longer than we anticipated, has at last arrived, and it is just and natural. It has come suddenly like a burst of thunder from a cloudless sky, startling the would-be Democracy of Pennsylvania from the repose of their fancied security, arresting the arm of labor in its descent, clogging the wheels of our factories, and blasting the energies of our manufacturers. It has come, an author of desolation, spreading the darkness of despair over the Commonwealth, whose reviving powers had already given a bright and glorious earnest of approaching prosperity. It has come to warn us, in the hoarse tones of a harbinger of evil, to prepare—to prepare for the blight of misgovernment, for deserted factories and workshops, for abandoned mines, for silent mills and furnaces and forges, for ruined enterprize and prostrate labor, for stagnant canals and obliterated railways, for private and public bankruptcy and distress, and for the final and irretrievable fall of the rising credit and honor of Pennsylvania.

The anxiety of the Whigs for the continuance of the Tariff of 1842, almost induced them to hope against hope, and to believe that the Act might be preserved. They trusted that the obvious and numberless benefits which the operation of that most salutary law had conferred upon the country might become perceptible even to locofoco blindness and restrain the destructive arm of even locofoco recklessness. They hoped that the war into which this sad administration had plunged us, might require assistance from the revenue yielded by the Tariff of 1842,and that at this inconsiderate contest might secure the protection of our industry. They cherished the idea that an evil cause might thus be happily brought to the production of a wholesome effect. But a pestilential wind from the south has dispersed their hopes, and clouds pregnant with ruin have gathered over our heads, and intercept the sunshine of our prosperity. The light of the past is gone, and the future is shrouded in gloom. We ask for *protection*, and are answered with FOREIGN COMPTITION, we ask for *prosperity*, and we are answered with DESTRUCTION, we ask for *revenue* to sustain the honor and credit of the nation and to maintain a foreign war, and we are told we must resort to DIRECT TAXATION. Aye, tax-payers of Pennsylvania, when the question was put to McKay, the author of the British Tariff Bill of 1846, how he proposed to raise revenue to prosecute the Mexican war, he declared by DIRECT TAXATION!

The Whigs do not expect the repeal of the Tariff to be *immediately* disastrous to the interests of the State. It will require months, at least to fill up the poisoned chalice which Pennsylvania has commended to her own lips. A measure fraught with the pernicious effects we apprehend from this, has never run its course or accomplished its results in a day. But the canker is firmly seated in the once healthy breast of our industry, and although it may remain for a while unfelt and unheeded, it will knaw its way not the less surely and steadily into our vitals. Like the patient, in that most fatal and insidious disease, the consumption, we may imagine ourselves strong and healthy, until the last agony is at hand, we mistake the hectic excitement of the mortal struggle of our manufacturers for the glow of successful enterprise, until we fall suddenly under the accumulated blows of *sucidal policy at home*, and *pauper competition abroad*. Our only remaining prayer is, that the recoil may reach us before the election of 1848, that we may promptly apply the knife to the root of the evil.

Putting on the Collar!

The Locofocos of Pennsylvania, like faithful slaves of party, as they have ever heretofore proved themselves to be, are promptly placing the FREE TRADE COLLAR on their necks, and spaniel like, licking the hand that smites them. The first Locofoco meeting that we have observed, held since the passage of the British Free Trade bill, was held on Monday last in the borough of Yurk. It was a county meeting, and is represented as large and respectable. Albert C. Ramsey, Esq., a notorious office seeker, reported a series of resolutions, which were *unanimously* adopted, amongst which we find the following:

RESOLVED, That the administration of President Polk is IN ALL RESPECTS well worthy the admiration, respect and confidence of theAmerican people —that he has throughout his whole course, while in the executive chair, upheld and disseminated SOUND DEMOCRATIC DOCTRINES—that in the s lutary measures adopted by him in the annexation of Texas, in adjusting the boundary of Oregon, in pushing forward with vigor the war with Mexico, *and in recommending financial and revenue reforms*, he has placed himself, as a statesman, honorably by the side of a long line of illustrious chief magistrates.

Here we have an unqualified approval of Mr. Polk and his measures, by a large and respectable Locofoco meeting, and his recommendation of financial and revenue reforms—alias his BRITISH FREE TRADE TARIFF—is lauded as "sound Democratic doctrine!"

In subsequent resolutions they say they contemn the assertions of their political opponents—that they were pledged to a continuance of the Tariff act of 1842! and that they refrained in that county from inscribing the Tariff of 1842 on their banners or in their book, &c., thus denying what has been made as clear as day, by the evidence of Gen. CAMMERON in the Senate, by the almost united voice of theia own representatives in Congress, and by innumerable extracts from their own party presses throughout the state.

Another resolution reads as follows:

RESOLVED, That our confidence in our Senators, the Hon. Daniel Sturgeon and the Hon. Simon Cameron, and in our representative, the Hon. Moses M'Clean, remains unshaken. Believing them desirous of sustaining the administration of the President, and carrying out what they deem to be thewishes of their constituents, they have proved themselves well worthy of our continued esteem.

This is salving all over. Frst they applaud Mr. Polk and his administation for destroying the Tariff of 1842; and next apply the "soft sawder" to those who battled in its defence, and did what they could to avert the destruction which has been entailed upon Pennsylvania. Very consistent democrats, truly.

From the first demonstratien, it is evident that the leaders of the party intend to keep up the game of deception which has been so long practised with success, and by which they hope to gull the people still longer. We shall see whether the rank and file—the honest hard working farmers, mechanics and laborers, whose best interests have received a fatal blow at the hands of these political demagogues, are willing longer to wear the party collar, to be whipped into the traces, and to be led or driven by them still further on the career of ruin. We do not believe it. The thunder of their just indignation is too loud and deep to be easily smothered. They have been cheated in so fatal and glaring a manner as to be visible to every eye, and they will not be cheated again. Our word for it, the hardy sons of Pennsylvania will visit upon their betrayers a fearful retribution.—Pa. Intel.

Naval Forces in the Gulf and Pacific.

The N. Y. Herald publishes the following list as comprising the names of the vessels in the Gulf, and about to proceed there:—

SQUADRON IN THE GULF OF MEXICO, AND FOR THE ATTACK ON SAN JUAN D'ULLOA.

U. S. Ship of the Line		Pennsylvania	120 guns.
"	"	North Carolina	74 "
"	"	Delaware	74 "
"	"	Ohio	74 "
"	Frigate	Brandywine	44 "
"	"	Constellation	44 "
"	"	Potomac	44 "
"	"	Raritan	44 "
"	"	Cumberland	44 "
"	Sloop	Falmouth	22 "
"	"	John Adams	22 "
"	"	St. Mary's	26 "
"	"	Austin	20 "
"	Steamer	Mississippi	10 "
"	"	Princeton	9 "
"	"	Spitfire	3 "
"	"	——	4 "
"	"	League	6 "
"	"	Spencer	6 "
"	Brig	Porpoise	10 "
"	"	Truxton	10 "
"	"	Somers	10 "
"	"	Lawrence	10 "
"	Schooner	Flirt	4 "
"	"	Bonita	2 "
"	"	Petrel	2 "
"	"	Reefer	2 "
"	Cutter	McLane	6 "
"	"	Woodbury	6 "
"	"	Van Buren	6 "
Total guns			780

DAVID CONNER, Commodore.

The western coast of Mexico, and all the ports in the Pacific, will be seized and kept under strict blockade, and the revenues derived from commerce completely stopped.

The following list embraces the American squadron now in the Pacific, and ordered to that ocean:

SQUADRON ON THE WEST COAST OF MEXICO, IN THE PACIFIC.

U. S.	Razee	Independence	54 guns
"	Frigate	Savannah	54 "
"	"	Congress	44 "
"	"	Constitution	44 "
"	Sloop	Portsmouth	20 "
"	"	Levant*	20 "
"	"	Warren	20 "
"	"	Cyane	20 "
"	Schooner	Shark	10 "
"	Store ship	Erie	8 "
"	"	Relief	6 "
"	"	Lexington	8 "
Total guns			298

*May soon return home.

WM. B. SHUBRICK, Commodore.

These two squadrons will comprise a larger naval force than was ever put forth by the United States; and manned and officered as they will be, by the best men in the world, they cannot fail of accomplishing all that will be required of them.

Ten men were killed by being sun struck at New Orleans on the 28th ult.

Tariff of 1842 and 1846 Compared.

The Washington Union publishes the following comparison of the rates of duties upon some of the articles as actually paid under the Tariff of 1842, and to be levied on the same by the Tariff to come into operation December 1st, 1846:

Articles of General use, &c.	1842.	1846.
Wines—Sicily Madeira	49	30
Spices—Pimento	120	40
Ginger	53	40
Cassia	61	40
Carpeting—Treble Ingrain	73	30
Ingrain	36	30
Iron—Bar or bolt iron	73	30
Nail or spike rods	99	30
Cut or wrought iron spikes	168	30
Hoop iron	116	30
Blacksmith's hammers and sledges	52	30
Iron chains other than chain cables	101	30
Wrought for ships, Locomotives and steam engines	88	30
Smoothing-irons, hatters' and tailors' pressing, do	66	30
Wood screws	66	30
Coal	69	30
Glass—Plain, moulded or pressed tumblers	137	30
Gloves—Yellow sheep, called Hoxamten, (wagoners & reaping gloves)	90	30
Imitation Buck	55	30
Women's imitation kid	70	30
Braces—India rubber costing 5 francs, or 93 cents the dozen	62½	30
Paper—Medium, foolscap, &c	53	30
Sugar, commonly called brown sugar	62	30
Vinegar	52	30
Salt	76	20
Clothes of Wool—Broadcloths cassimeres, coatings and padding	40	30
Low flannels, bockings and baizes	38	30
Silks—Calcutta and other silk pocket handkerchiefs costing in India $2,50 for the piece of 7, & weighing 8 ounces	50	25
Ditto costing $3,75, and weighing 12 ounces	50	25
Black gro de nap or taffeta silk, for dresses weighing 1 ounce to the yard and costing in England or France 32 cents	47	25
Black crapes low priced	60	25
Pins—Called pound or mixed pins	53	30
Velvets—Cotton	36	30
Shirtings, costing 6¼ cts per yard	95	30
Cotton prints, or calicoes, costing 12 cents the running yard	50	25
Moussellaine de Lane—Cotton worsted, 24 inches wide, costing 12 cts.	50	25
Cotton and worsted Orleans and Alpacca cloth, costing 18 cts. the square yard	50	25
Miscellaneous		
Linseed oil	57	20
Cables and cordage, tarred	120	25
Unmanufactured hemp	39	30
Wool, coarse, unmanufactured	5	30
Chain cables	87	30
Anchors	62	30
Anvils	45	30

By the Tariff of 1842, if we remember aright, wool costing over 7 cents was taxed 8 cents per pound.

The Oregon Territory.

The following is a copy of the Message, recommending measures for the establishment of a Territorial Government in Oregon, which was communicated to Congress by the President:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the U. States.

I communicate herewith a copy of a convention for the settlent and adjustment of the Oregon question, which was concluded in this city on the fifteenth day of June last, between the United States and her Britannic Majesty. This convention has been since duly ratified by the respective parties, and the ratifications were exchanged at London on the seventeenth day of July, 1846.

It now becomes important that provision should be made by law, at the earliest practicable period, for the organization of a Territorial government in Oregon.

It is also deemed proper that our laws regulating trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes east of the Rocky Mountains should be extended to such tribes within our territory as dwell beyond them; and that a suitable number of Indian agents should be appointed for the purpose of carrying these laws into execution.

It is likewise important that mail facilities, so indispensable for the diffusion of information and for binding together the different portions of our extended confederacy, should be afforded to our citizens west of the Rocky Mountains.

There is another subject to which I desire to call your special attention. It is of great importance to our country generally, and especially to our navigating and whaling interests, that the Pacific coast, and, indeed, the whole of our territory west of the Rocky Mountains, should speedily be filled up by a hardy and patriotic population. Emigrants to that territory have many difficulties to encounter and privations to endure in their long and perilous journey, and by the time they reach their place of destination their pecuniary means are generally much reduced, if not altogether exhausted. Under these circumstances, it is deemed but an act of justice that these emigrants, whilst most effectually advancing the interests and policy of the Government, should be aided by liberal grants of land. I would therefore recommend that such grants be made to actual settlers upon the terms and under the restrictions and limitations which Congress may think advisable.

JAMES K. POLK.

WASHINGTON, August 5, 1846.

The Way it Was Done.

The Hon. Simon Cameron, a Democratic Senator from Pennsylvania, in a speech on the subject of the Tariff, thus describes the manner in which the vote of this Strte was secured for the party to which he belongs. He is addressing Mr. Vice President Dallas, to whom he says:—

"You know, sir, how it was in 1844. I need not tell you that you would not now occupy that chair but for the assurances—the oftreiterated assurances—that her policy would not be disturbed. You and I remember the scenes of that day. We cannot forget the flags snd banners which were carried in the processions of her Democracy, pending the election which resulted in the triumph of our party. It cannot, and ought not to be disguised that, but for those assurances to which I have alluded, that triumph never would have been obtained. I remember the anxiety which pervaded the minds of the politicians until the publication of the Kane letter, and I cannot forget the pains that were taken by the leading men of the party to convince the people that it was evidence of an intention to protect our interests. Her confiding citizens gave their support in good faith, and they expected good faith in return. The letter was published in English and German, in every Democratic paper in the State, and in pamphlets by thousands. Every Democrat pointed to it as a satisfactory tariff letter, and no democrat doubted it. It is not saying too much to ascribe to that letter, mainly, the Democratic majority of the State. Surely, honorable men will not now, since the battle has been fought and the honors won by it, evade its responsibility, by saying that too liberal a construction was put upon it. If it was wrongly applied, there was time enough for its contradiction between the time of its publication and the election. The party majority in this hall may be fairly attributed to the letter."

Death of Captain Page.

On Sunday morning, July 12th, died on board the steamer Missouri, a short distance above Cairo, Capt. John Page, late of the 4th Regiment U. S. Infantry.

It will be recollected, that Capt. Page was severely wounded at the battle of Palo Alto, (the whole of his under jaw being shot off,) and that he has been lingering between life and death ever since.—He was joined by his wife, a few days since in New Orleans, and at the time of his death they were on their way to Jefferson Barracks, where it was hoped the change of climate and strict attention would restore him, although the nature of his wound was such as to deprive him of the power of speech forever. He had a medical attendant (Dr. W. W. Mercer,) for the last three days previous to his death, whose attention to him was unremitted.

Capt. Page, like the gallant Ringgold, was one of those master spirits of the Army, who have placed the daring deeds at Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma side by side with those of the most renowned battle-fields of modern times. He was the true embodiment of the American soldier, and wished no other death than the one he has met. His sufferings for two months, which must have been intense, were borne with the greatest fortitude.

Capt. Page had an extensive circle of friends and relatives in this city, who have the sympathy of the nation in their bereavement.—Cin. Paper.

LAW NOTICE.

SAM'L W. PEARSON,

HAVING returned to the practice o the law, tenders his professional services to his old clients and the public generally.

Office in North end of Snyder's row, lately occupied by A. J. Ogle, Esq.

Stray Mare.

CAME trespassing on the premises of the subscriber in Milford township, Somerset county, Pa., on the 4th of July 1846

ONE ROAN MARE,

about fourteen years old. The owner is requested to come forward prove property, pay charges and take her away or she will be disposed of as the law directs.

HENRY BAUCHER.

Somerset County, ss.

L.S. AT an adjourned Orphans' court held at Somerset, in and for said county on the 14th day of July, A. D. 1846. Before he Honorable Judges thereof.

ON motion of F. M, Kimmel Esq, the court grant a rule on the heirs and legal Representatives of William Silbaugh deceased, to appear at an adjourned Orphans' Court to be held at Somerset on Monday the 7th day of September next (1846) and shew cause if any they have why the Real Estate of said Wm. Silbaugh dec'd should not be sold,

Extract from the records of said court, certified this 14th day of July, A. D. 1846. W, H. PICKING.

July 28, 1846 *Clerk*

FRENCH BURR FACTORY.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public in general, and mill owners in particular, that he still continues to carry on the making of

FRENCH BURR MILL STONES

in the borough of Youngtown, Westmoreland county Pa. In addition to his old stock he has received a large number of choice Burr Blocks, from the east, with all other necessary materials, he will be able to manufacture Mill Stones,of any size on the shortest notice. The subscriber thankful for the patronage he has heretofore received, he flatters himself from eleven years experience in his business together with keeping the most experienced workmen in his employ, that he can render general satisfaction, and that on the most liberal terms; he can and will sell as low as any manufactory in the western country.

Orders directed to the subscriber in Youngstown, Westmoreland county, Pa. punctually attended to.

JOHN TONER.

july 28, 1846.

NOTICE.

To the heirs and legal representatives of Rosanna Shaffer, deceased.

TAKE notice that an inquest will be held at the house of David Williamson, in the township of Somerset and county of Somerset, on Wednesday the 26th day of August 1846, for the purpose of making partition of the real estate of said Rosanna Shaffer, dec'd, to and among her children and legal representatives, if the same can be done without prejudice to or spoiling of the whole, otherwise to value,and appraise the same, according law: at which time and place you are required to attend if you think proper.

JACOB PHILIPPI,

july 21,'46-6t. Sheriff.

State of Pennsylvania.
Somerset County, ss.

AT an adjourned Orphans' court held at Somerset in and for said county and State aforesaid, on the 14th day of July A. D. 1846.

Present Honorable J. S. Black, President, and John McCarty and George Chorpenning, associate Judges of the same court.

IN the matter of the estate of Peter Bradford, late of Somerset county, Pennsylvania, deceased.

And now to wit: July 14th, 1846, the final account of David Weimer, administrator of said deceased, confirmed by the court, and July 15th, A. D. 1846, the court appoint Samuel W. Pearson, Isaac Hugus and Samuel Gaither, Esqrs., auditors to report a distribution of the funds, in the hands of the Administrator, to wit, the sum of three thousand five hundred and ninety one dollars and twenty cents, ($3591, 20) to and among the persons legally entitled to receive the same.

Three weeks notice of the Auditors' meeting to be published in one paper in Somerset county, Penn'a. and same notice in one weekly paper in Louisville Kentucky, and in Saint Louis Missouri.

Extract from the Records of said court, certified this 15th day of July, 1846.

W. H. PICKING, Clerk.

NOTICE.

To the heirs of Peter Bradford, late of Somerset County, Penn'a. deceased.

IN pursuance of the above commission the undersigned auditors therein named, will meet at the Hotel of Wm. H. Picking in Somerset Borough, County and State aforesaid, on *Friday the 28th day of August next*, to perform the duty thereby enjoined upon them, at which time and place, all persons interested are notified to attend, if they see proper.

S W PEARSON,
I. HUGUS,
S. GAITHER, Auditors.

Somerset, July 21, 1846.

The Weekly Louisville Journal and Weekly Missouri Republican will copy, as per order of court, and send a copy of each number of their respective papers containing the advertisement to this office.

Somerset County, ss.

AT an adjourned orphan's court held at Somerset, in and for said county on the 14th day of July A, D, 1846.

Before the Hon. J, S. Black, President, and George Chorpenning & John McCarty, Esqrs., associate Judges of the same court.

IN the matter of the administration account of Samuel Spangler and Lewis Spangler, administrators of Abraham Spangler, deceased.

And now to wit: July 14th A D 1846, the court appoint Samuel Gaither, Esq., auditor to report a distribution of the balance in hand of administrators to and among the creditors.

Extract from the Records of said court, certified this 14th day of July, A. D. 1846.

WILLIAM H. PICKING.

july 21,'46. Clerk.

NOTICE.

IN pursuance of the foregoing commission the subscriber will attend at his office in the Borough of Somerset, on Wednesday the 19th day of August next, to discharge the duties injoined on him thereby, of which all persons interested will please take notice.

SAMUEL GAITHER,

July 21, 1846. Auditor,

Notice.

THE collectors of militia fines, in the several districts of this county, are required by by law, to settle off the whole amount of their duplicates within sixty days, from the time at which they were received. Those who neglect to do so, will be held liable for the amount remaining unpaid, as no exonerations will be made after the time above specified.

By order of the Com'rs.

R. L. STEWART,

July 21, '46. Clerk.

Notice.

Estate of Elizabeth Husband, dec'd.

THE undersigned having obtained from the Register of Wills, Letters of administratioh with the Will annexed on the estate of Elizabeth Husband, deceased, requests all persons indebted to said estate to make payment on or before the 20th day of August next, and those having claims, to present them to the undersigned at his office in Somerset, on or before said day.

SIMON GEBHART,

july 14, '46-6t. Adm'r &c.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons concerned as legatees, creditors or otherwise, that the following accounts have been filed and passed register in the Register's office, for the county of Somerset, and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' court for confirmation and allowance on *Monday, the 7th day of September next*, at an adjourned Orphans' Court, viz:

The final Account of Michael Snyder and Henry Snyder, acting administrators of Dewalt Snyder, deceased.

The Account of John Snyder, administrator of Ann Boyer, deceased.

WM. H. PICKING,

August 4, 1846. Clerk.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Somerset County, of February Term 1846. No. 174.

IN the matter of the application of "The German Reformed Congregation, at Beam's Church" of Somerset township, Somerset County, Pennsylvania, for a charter of Incorporation.

AND now to wit: 15th July, 1846. The Petition of the aforesaid Church, was presented to the court praying for a charter of incorporation, and the court having perused and examined the petition, and the articles and conditions therein, set forth and contained appearing to be lawful, and not injurious to the community, order the instrument to be filed, and publication to be made in one newspaper printed in Somerset county for three weeks, that the application has been made.

By the court.

A. J. OGLE, Prothonotary.

Orphans' Court Sale OF REAL ESTATE.

IN pursurnce of an order of the Orphans' Court of Somerset county, there will be exposed to sale by public outcry at the house of John Brubaker in the town of Berlin, on Tuesday the 1st of September next, the following real estate, late the property of Elisabeth Poorbaugh, deceased, viz.—

A certain tract of land,

situate in allegheny township, adjoining lands of John Poorbaugh, Samuel Boyer George Poorbaugh and others, containing one hundred and sixty five acres, be the same more or less, with the appertenances.

TERMS—One third in hand, and the balance in two equal annual instalments, to be secured by judgment bonds.

Attendance will be given by Charles Heffley, Trustee, &c.

By order of the Court,

W. H. PICKING,

Aug. 5, 1846. Clerk.

PUBLIC SALE.

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphans' court of Somerset County, there will be exposed to sale by public outcry on the premises, on *Saturday the 29th day of August next*, the following valuable real estate, late the property of Jacob Swank deceased, viz:

One Plantation

and tract of land, situate in Somerset township, 3 miles North East from Somerset Borough, near the Somerset and Stoystown road, adjoining lands of Christian Saylor, Henry J. Heiple, Jacob Snyder Esq., John Swank and others, containing, **288 ACRES** and allowance, 150 acres of which are clear, with about 25 or 30 acres in meadow, on which are erected a large two story log house weatherboarded, a log barn, stables and other buildings, there is also a large apple orchard, with an apple-mill and cider press on the the premises, as also several never failing streams of good water.

TERMS made known on the day of sale.

Also at the same time and

place, will be sold the following personal property viz.—1 ten plate Stove and pipe, 1 Bureau, Kitchen Cubboard, 1 Buffalo Robe, 4 or 5 double coverlets, a lot of bedding, and a variety of Kitchen furniture, on a reasonable credit.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M, and due attendance will be given.

SAMUEL HUNSAKER,
SAMUEL SWANK,

July 28 1846. Adm'rs.

SOMERSET HERALD.

Somerset, Pa.,

TUESDAY, AUGUST 18, 1846.

V. B. PALMER Esq. of Philadelphia at his *Real Estate and Coal Office*, is our authorized *Agent* for obtaining *Advertisements and Subscription* for the "HERALD" and is clothed with full power to receipt for any monies paid to him on these objects. His agency includes the following cities, viz:—Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Boston.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER.

JAMES M. POWER,

OF MERCER COUNTY.

FOR CONGRESS:

ANDREW STEWART,

OF FAYETTE COUNTY.

COUNTY MEETING.

A meeting of the Whigs and Antimasons of Somerset county will be held at the Court House in Somerset, on Tuesday evening of Court week, (1st September,) to give an expression of opinion on the leading questions which now agitate the country.

The Hon. Andrew Stewart, it is expected, will be present to address the meeting.

The friends of a protective Tariff and of domestic industry generally are invited to attend, it being probable that measures for the furtherance of these objects will be taken by the meeting. MANY.

An Apprentice Wanted.

A Boy from the country will be taken as an apprentice at this office, if application be made soon.

☞The communication of our correspondent "LOOM & ANVIL" shall appear next week.

☞On first page we give some extracts from Mr. Stewart's speech on the Tariff, delivered in the House of Representatives, on 27th of May last.

☞Concerning *that* Act of Assembly, the editors of the Visitor are "non-comeatibus, up a gum-tree"—so, we suppose, we must let them slip this time.

Hon. Andrew Stewart.

The nomination of Mr. Stewart for reelection is hailed with delight by the friends of American interests, throughout the State and the Union. We hardly open a Whig paper, but what contains evidence of this fact—and we think it highly probable that this feeling is not confined to the Whig party, but is participated in by a considerable portion of the so-called "Democracy." Mr. Stewart is admitted to be one of the most industrious and useful Members of the House. Ever at his post, and ever attentive to his duties; unwavering in his purposes, and convincing in his arguments; he has acquired an influence and enjoys a reputation in the councils of the nation such as few others can boast of. His speeches during the late session are generally admitted by unprejudiced men to have been among the best that were delivered in the House for a long time—and it is no little compliment to him that one gentleman alone had twenty thousand copies of them printed for gratuitous circulation. Of such a Representative any constituency may well be proud.

Examine the Documents.

In looking over the published proceedings, of the Electoral College of Pennsylvania, which assembled at Harrisburg on the 4th day of December, 1844, and cast its vote for Polk and Dallas, we find that *Wilson McCandless* presided over that body, and that in the course of an Address delivered by him to the college at the close of the proceeding, he held the following language:—

"In the name and by the authority of 'the People of Pennsylvania, you have 'deposited your ballots in favor of tried 'and distinguished Statesmen, for the 'highest offices known to the Constitu-'tion.

"That this administration of the Gen-'eral Government will redound to the 'honor, prosperity and glory of the coun-'try, we have a guarantee in their talents, 'patriotism, and eminent public services; 'and that the AGRICULTURE and MANU-'FACTURES OF PENNSYLNANIA, in which 'she is SO VITALLY INTERESTED, will be 'PROTECTED, we have the assurance in 'the recently expressed opinion of the e-'lected Head of the Nation, "that it is 'the DUTY of the Government, to extend, 'so far as it may be practicable to do so, 'by its revenue laws, and all other means 'within its power, fair and just PROTEC-'TION to all the great interests of the 'whole Union, embracing AGRICULTURE, 'MANUFACTURES, the Mechanic arts, 'commerce and Navigation." Reposing 'with confidence in this political senti-'ment, emanating from such a source, our 'good old Commonwealth, burdened as 'she is with pecuniary embarrassment, 'will go on her way rejoicing, for in her 'valleys and upon her plains, in her hills 'and her mountains, she possesses the 'means to satisfy all her liabilities."

For appropriate comments upon the foregoing we refer the reader to Mr. Polk's Messages to Congress, to Secretary Walker's Treasury Reports, and to Mr. Dallas' recent vote in favor of the British Tariff Bill. Anything more at this time would be superfluous.

COUNTING WITHOUT THE HOST.

There are a great many persons who have been zealous advocates of the extension of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to Pittsburgh, because it would increase the value of their lands on and near the line of the road, by bringing into use the coal and limestone, the iron ore and timber with which those lands abound.—Their expectation in this particular would no doubt have been realized, had the tariff of 1842 continued in operation; but by reducing the duty on iron, Mr. Polk and his friends have struck a deadly blow at the iron interest of Pennsylvania, and the coal and limestone, and iron ore and timber along the contemplated Railroad, will continue to be as valueless to the owners as they have been heretofore.—This is one of the *advantages* the people derive from the defeat of Henry Clay and the election of James K. Polk—and some of them richly deserve it.

How will the People of Somerset County be Affected Directly by the British Tariff.

All know that since the Tariff of 1842 was in full operation, the people of this county always found ready sale and received good prices for their commodities. Nor was it necessary of late to send them to a distance. They could sell them mostly at their own doors. The erection of several Furnaces in the North of the county gave a market to the farmers as well as employment to laborers in that section, while the Mount Savage Iron Works on its Southern border did the same for the people in the other sections. Flour, wheat, rye, oats, potatoes, sugar, beef, pork, poultry, butter and eggs, and lumber of every description, have been in steady demand and commanded high prices, and mechanics and laborers could at all times get employment and fair wages. These are facts which we think none will have the hardihood to deny, nor will any candid man presume to impute this favorable state of things to anything else than the influence of the protective system.—The inquiry then is, how will all those interests be affected directly by the destruction of the Tariff of 1842 and the adoption of the British System? We answer, that when our manufacturers shall have been compelled by foreign competition to either greatly curtail their business or abandon it altogether—when the thousands of hands now employed by them shall have been, in part or in whole, thrown idle—when the farmer shall no longer be able to sell, or if sell he can at all, when he must give his produce at fifty or a hundred per cent less than he got before—when almost every workingman that had been a consumer shall have been driven away and become a producer—in short, when the *Home Market* shall have been almost entirely destroyed—then will the people of this county see, and feel, and understand how the new system works.

But this is not all. Some of the landholders in our county have manifested a great interest in the speedy completion of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. And why? Because they have the ore, the coal, the timber, the water power, everything essential to the erection and carrying on of almost any number of iron works, and have only been deterred from embarking in the business ere now by the want of a cheap and certain means of transportation to bring their manufactures to market. The erection of some dozen or more such works in our county would certainly greatly enhance the value of lands, create a new home market for the produce of the farmer, and furnish additional employment to the mechanic and laboring man—and if the Tariff of 1842 had been left undisturbed, there can be no doubt but in the course of a few years a number of new works would have been erected. Within that period the connexion between Baltimore and Pittsburgh will be completed by means of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, which we understand is to be put under contract the ensuing fall or winter; but what benefit will it be to the people of Somerst county since the Tariff of 1842 has been destroyed and Iron is to be admitted at rates of duty so low that it will be impossible for the American manufacturer of this article to compete with the importer of the foreign article? Will any body be fool enough to invest any considerable amount of money in the erection of Iron Works now? We leave it to the reader to answer these questions for himself.

☞Congress adjourned on the 10th, at 12 o'clock, M. A bill appropriating two millions to enable the President to conclude a peace with Mexico had passed the House on Saturday, with a proviso against the introduction of slavery into any State formed out of Mexican territory; but while the bill was under discussion in the Senate on Monday the hour for final adjournment arrived, and it was therefore suffered to remain on the table.

We have continued warm weather with occasional showers.

MUST BE REPEALED!

The British Tariff Act must be repealed, though Polk's official, the *Union*, says it can't be done. That paper counts upon a majority of 10 for the Administration in the United States as soon as Iowa and Wisconsin shall have been admitted as States and shall have elected their Senators. But the Union counts a *leetle* too fast, perhaps. If the people will be careful this fall and elect Tariffmen, both to the United States House of Representatives and to their State Legislatures, the late bill *will* be repealed—for we shall then be able to carry the repeal in the House without difficulty, and instruct a sufficient number of Senators to carry it in the Senate also. The friends of repeal have therefore every encouragement to "go ahead;" and we hope and trust they will do so.

☞The silliest thing that we have seen for a long time is a letter in the Genius of Liberty, purporting to have been written at Washington and charging Mr. Stewart with having caused the passage of McKay's British Tariff Bill! The editor of that paper ought to know that the people of the "18th district" can't be made to swallow such stuff, though it be *shugert* over ever so nicely.

☞A friend of ours wishes to procure one of the banners carried in some of the Locofoco processions in 1844, with the inscription "*Polk, Dallas*, and *the Tariff of* 1842" on them; and requests us to say that any person furnishing one shall be liberally compensated.

☞The Philadelphia Inquirer says there is but a single public journal in that city that attempts to defend the British Tariff bill.

FROM THE ARMY.

The following items of intelligence are taken from the New Orleans Picayune of August 1.

The brig *Empressario* arrived at the Barracks this morning, seven days from Brasos Santiago.

When she left most of the regular troops had gone to Camargo. The Texan troops were about taking up their march for Mier.

Governor HENDERSON was lying dangerously ill at Matamoras at the latest dates: very little hope, if any, was entertained of his recovery.

Brig. Gen. Hamer was to be left in command at Matamoras, where a regiment of volunteers was to be stationed and the forts garrisoned by artillery.

More extensive hospitals had been ordered at Point Isabel for the accommodation of a large number of sick.

KENTUCKY ELECTION.

The Louisville Journal announces the result of the election in that city for members of Legislature, Messrs. Page (Whig) had 1800; Craig, do, 1615; Haggin, (Loco) 1355; Irwin, do, 1645. Mr. Irwin is the first Loco elected to the Legislature from the City for many years. Personal dislike to Crag was the cause.

The Journal gives partial returns from several other counties, but as the candidates are seldom distinguished we can make but little out of them. Reed (W.) is elected to the Legislature from Franklin; McHenry (W.) do from Shelby.—We hope to get more definite information to-night.

INDIANA ELECTION.

We have a few additional returns, but nothing of a character sufficiently definite, to hazard an opinion of the result in the State,

	Marshall.	Whitecomb.	Clay.	Polk.
Dearborn	—	275	—	355
Jefferson	459	—	108	—
Ohio	50	—	25	—
Switzerland	70	—	—	45
Floyd	30	—	—	25
Bartholowew	—	—	—	23
Jennings	200	—	223	—
Decatur	243	—	186	—
Franklin	—	275	—	258

Floyd county has elected the entire Whig Ticket—gain of one Representative.

Clarke gives Whitcomb a decreased majority, and elects one, and probably two, Whig Representatives—gains.

Washington county, which usually gives a Locofoco Majority of about 500, reported to have fallen off nearly 200.

Ohio and Switzerland have elected a Whig Senator and Representatives—gain of a Representative.

Wayne; the entire Whig Ticket.

Franklin, the whole Democratic Ticket.

[Cin. Atlas.

The Louisville Journal says:

In Orange, Crawford, Scott, and Harrison, the Whigs have gained lasgely since the last Gubernatorial election.

NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION.

WILLIAM A. GRAHAM, the Whig candidate for Governor, has received in Pasquotank county a majority of about 300; Perquimans has given him 225 majority; Chowan about 170; Guilford, 1,457; Cumberland, 21; Moore, about 200; Wake mves to Mr. SHEPARD, the Democratic candidate, 41 majority; Wayne gives him 683; Sampson, 188; and the town of Wilmington 34.

Senator Atchison has been elected President *pro tem.* of the U. S. Senate.

ASSEMBLY.

GEORGE MOWRY, Esq., is recommended as a candidate for the State Legislature, by many voters of

BROTHERSVALLEY TOWNSHIP.

August 4, 1846.

CORONER.

ISAAC FRIEDLINE, of Lavansville, is recommended as a candidate for the office of Coroner, by many voters of

PAINT TOWNSHIP.

AUDITOR.

SAMUEL J. LICHTY, of Somerset township, in recommended for county Auditor by

STONYCREEK.

JAYNE'S MEDICINE.

From the Norridgework (Me.) Journal. 5) WE publish the following, as among the many evidences which we are constantly receiving of the increasing popularity of Dr. Jayne's Expectorant. We have no interest in "puffing" it—any further than we have a desire to promote the health and happiness of our fellow creatures, who are wasting away with those complaints, for which this medicine is an absolute remedy. And in calling the attention of the public to it, we are in the faithful discharge of our duty.

New Portland, Nov, 4, 1842.

Mr. Pratt,—Sir: I wish you to send me 3 bottles of Jayne's Expectorant, and in connection, I would say, that I deem it an invaluable medicine, and an article that no family should be without it for a single day. I have used it for two years in my family, and have always found it a quick and efficient remedy for tightness of the lungs, produced by long protracted colds, which produce the short hacking cough, the premonitor of Consumption, in which it so frequently terminates in this climate. If properly and seasonably administered, it will effecually break up the most violent colds, and thereby prevent the many violent fevers so frequently consequent upon them.—I would most cheerfully recommend this medicine to the public in all cases of that nature, as invaluable.

JOHN H. WEBSTER.

CHOLICS AND FRETTING OF INFANTS.

Every mother should have Jayne's Carminative. It is the very thing they need for their children, as it immediately cures the cholic, and allays all irritation of the stomach and bowels.

Sold by J. J. & H. F. Schell, Somerset Pa.

Also by Edward Bevin, Stystown Pa.

THE COMMON SCHOOLS.

OF Somerset borough, will open on Monday, the 7th September, to continue for six months.

A Teacher, capable of giving instruction in reading, writing, arithmetic and grammar, wanted—none other need apply. By order of the Board

Aug. 18,'46. GEO. MOWRY, Sec'y.

Stray Steers.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber, in Somerset township, eleven miles west of the town of Somerset, on the turnpike, about the first of May last, four strays, as follows:—

One brindle steer;

One brindle and white steer;

One dark red steer, with some white on the body, and

One brown steer, with white head.

All are two-year olds' and neither has any ear marks,

The owner is requested to come forward prove property, pay charges and take them away, otherwise they will be disposed of as the law directs.

JOHN C. BENFORD.

Aug. 18 '46.

STRAY COLT.

CAME trespassing on the premises of the subscriber, in Jennerville township on the 24th day of July 1846,

a Black Mare Colt

supposed to be two years old last spring, with ball face and three white legs to the knees, and the left hip is slipped and no other marks.

The owner is requested to come forward prove property, pay charges, and take her away, or she will be disposed of as the law directs.

JABOB BROWN,

August 18, 1846.

NOTICE.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Somerset County, Pennsylvania, of January Term, 1844. No. 6.

AND now to wit: 6, August 1844. The account of George Weller, Sequestrator of the Somerset and Cumberland Turnpike road, filed in my office, and will be presented to the court for confirmation, on Monday the 7th day of September next.

Proth'y Office Somerset, August 11,'46 } A. J. OGLE, Prothonotary.

Sheriffalty.

To the voters of Somerset County.

FELLOW CITIZENS: I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of

SHERIFF,

at the ensuing general election, and respectfully solicit your votes for the same. If elected, I will perform the duties of the office with fidelity.

SOLOMON KNEE,

may 26 1846,

Sheriffalty.

To the Free and Independent Voters of Somerset County.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of

SHERIFF,

at the ensuing election, and respectfully solicit your suffrages for the same. If elected, I will perform the duties of the office with fidelity.

JAMES PARSON.

Somerset tp. May 19, 1846.

Sheriffality.

To the electors of Somerset County:

FELLOW CITIZENS:—Thankful for the very liberal support received on a former occasion, I again offer myself as a candidate for

SHERIFF,

and respectfully solicit your votes for the same. If elected, I will perform the duties of the office correctly.

SAMUEL GRIFFITH.

Jenner tp. July 14, 1846.

Sheriffalty.

To the voters of Somerset County.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—Thankful for the vote I received on a previous occasion, I again offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of **SHERIFF,** at the ensuing election. Shou'd I be so fortunate as to be elected I pledge myself to perform the duties of the office with fidelity and impartiality.

june 16,'46. JACOB C. SPEICHER

SHERIFFALTY

To the Voters of Somerset County.

AT the suggestion of many friends, I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for **SHERIFF,** at the ensuing election. Should I be elected, I pledge my utmost abilities for the faithful discharge of all the duties of the office. JOHN O. KIMMEL.

may 19, 1846.

Sheriffalty.

To the Voters of Somerset County.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—At the suggestion of numerous friends, I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for

SHERIFF.

at the ensuing general election, and respectfully solicit your votes for the same. If elected I will perform the duties of the office with fidelity.

JACOB CUSTER.

Rockingham Furnace, } June 23, 1846. }

Commissioner.

To the Voters of Somerset County.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—At the solicitation of a number of friends, I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for

COMMISSIONER,

at the ensuing general election, and respectfully solicit your suffrages. If elected, I will discharge the duties of the office with impartiality.

WM. F. DIVELY,

Berlin, June 23, 1846.

COMMISSIONER.

To the Independent Voters of Somer-et County.

I OFFER myself to your consideration as a Candidate for the office of

COMMISSIONER,

Sould I be so fortunate as to receive a majority of your sufferages I pledge myself to the performance of the duties of the office with impartiality and fidelity.

JACOB LAMBERT (of J.)

Stonycreek tp. May, 26, '46.

Commissioner.

To the Voters of Somerset County.

FELLOW-CITIZENS, — I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for

County Commissioner

at the ensuing election; and should I receive a majority of your suffrages, shall perform the duties of said office to the best of my judgment and ability.

JOHN MONG.

Stonycreek tp. } June 2, 1846. }

Commissioner.

FELLOW CITIZENS; Through the solicitations of numerous friends throughout the county, I offer myself to your consideration for re-election.—Should I receive a majority of your votes you may expect the duties of the office to be faithfully and efficiently performed.

FREDERICK WEIMER.

Somerst, May 26. 1846.

COMMISSIONER.

To the Voters of Somerset County.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—At the suggestion of many friends, I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for **County Commissioner,** at the ensuing election, and should I receive a majority of your suffrages, I shall perform the duties of said office to the best of my judgment and ability.

JOHN P. H. WALKER,

Addison tp, july 28, 1846.

STRAY MARE.

CAME trespassing on the premises of the subscriber in Elkhick township, Somerset county, on the 28th of June, 1846,

One sorrel mare with ball face, about four years old last spring, the owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, or she will be disposed of as the law directs. VALENTINE TISE.

july 28,'46

"Pro Bono Publico."

SHERIFF'S SALES.

THE Sheriff of Somerset County will offer for sale by public outcry, in the Borough of Somerset on Friday the 28th day of August 1846, the following real estate—

A tract of land, situate in Turkeyfoot township, containing 200 acres, more or less, as the property of Michael Firestine.

A tract of land, situate in Addison tp., containing 150 acres, more or less, as the property of John Bell.

A tract of land, situate in Addison township, containing 100 acres, more or less, as the property of Henry Rook.

A tract of land, situate in Conemaugh township, containing 200 acres, more or less, as the property of Thomas Riffle.

A house and lot in the Borough of Somerset, as the property of Samuel Lint.

A tract of land in Addison township containing 270 acres, more or less; and one other tract, containing 260 acres, more or less, as the property of Thomas Bird.

A tract of land, situate in Somerset township, containing 152 acres, more or less, as the property of Jacob Shallis.

A tract of land in Stonycreek township containing 150 acres, more or less, as the property of Henry Keller.

A house and lot in Stoystown, as the property of Lobingier Kimmel.

LIST OF CAUSES.

PUT down for trial at August term 1846, commencing on Monday the 31st day.

Godard	vs	Hartzell
Millers assignee	vs	Clarke
Neff	vs	Ankeny
Flick	vs	Hanna
Garman	vs	Neff & Rankin
Summy & wife	vs	Tisue & wife
Summy et al	vs	Tisue
Knopsdyder	vs	Imhoff
Kimmel	vs	Kimmel
Scott	vs	Swank
Hunter	vs	Brant
Garretson	vs	Countryman et al
Robinson & Frisbe	vs	Flick
Rankin's use	vs	Neff et al
Young	vs	Meese bail &c
Wable	vs	Wable
Same	vs	Augustine
Foust	vs	Custer
Griffith	vs	Richards
Hoover	vs	Philippi
Long's use	vs	Saylor
Same	vs	Same
Barns use	vs	Kimmel
Kimmel	vs	Shockey
Robinson & Frisbie	vs	Meese
Koontz	vs	Koontz
Moyer	vs	Moyer et al
Chorpenning	vs	Putman
Schell's use	vs	Cummins
Chorpenning's use	vs	Stoner
Lenhart	vs	Lenhart

A. J. OGLE.

Aug. 4 1846. Prothonotary

Orphans' Court Sale

OF REAL ESTATE.

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Somerset County, here will be exposed to sale by public outcry on the premises, on Tuesday the 1st day of September next, the following real estate late of Henry Geisey dec'd.

Three Lots of Ground,

lying contiguous to Berlin borough, bounded by Main cross street on the north, Mulberry alley on the west, and Cherry alley on the south, numbered on the general plan of said town 28, 29 and 30.

Also one other lot, on which are erected a one-story house and stable, adjoining lot of William Shunk on the west, and other lot of Henry Geisey.

Also one other lot, numbered 17, adjoining the last mentioned on the west.

Also lot number 16 on the general plan of said town, adjoining the lot of the Rev. William Conrad.

Terms:—One third in hand, and the balance in two equal annual instalments, to be secured by judgment bonds.

Attendance will be given by Jacob Lowry and John Geisey, Executors of said deceased. By order of the court,

WM. H. PICKING,

Aug. 4,'46. Clerk.

Somerset County, ss.

AT an adjourned Orphans' Court held at Somerset, in and for said County, on the 14th day of July 1846.

Before the Honorable Judges thereof.

ON motion of Sam'l W. Pearson, Esq., the court confirm the inquisition, and grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of Jacob Moses, deceased, to appear at an adjourned Orphans' court, to be held at Somerset, on the 7th September, A. D. (1846) And accept or refuse to take the real estate of said Jacob Moses, dec'd at the appraised price.

Extract from the records of said court, certified this 14th day, July A. D. 1846.

WM H PICKING,

july 21, '46 Clerk.

TERMS OF THE HERALD,

This paper is published every Tuesday, at $2 per annum, payable half-yearly in advance.—If not paid within the year, $2,50 will invariably be charged.

No subscription taken for less than six months—nor can a subscriber discontinue unless at the option of the editor, until arrearages are paid off.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at $1 per square, for the first three insertions, and 25 cents for every subsequent insertion: longe ones in proportion.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted in the Herald and Republican, three times, at $2 per square and 50 cents for every other insertion.

FOR RENT.

A plantation on the Turnpike, one mile west of Stoystown, having about 200 acres of clear land, late the property of David Dibert, dec'd, will be offered for rent at public outcry on the premises on the 1st of October next, for one year from the first of April ensuing. If not rented, it will then be offered for sale.

JOHN DIBERT,
July 21, '46,* Adm'r.

Somerset County, ss.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of Somerset County, Greeting:

WE command you, that you attach William Armstrong, late of your County, by all and singular his Goods and Chattels, Lands and Tenements, in whose hands or possession soever the same may be, so that he be and appear before our Court of Common Pleas, to be holden at Somerset, in and for said county, on the last Monday of August next, there to answer George Pile, of a plea of debt, not exceeding $150. And we further command you, the said Sheriff, that you summon all persons in whose hands or possession the said Goods and Chattels, Lands and Tenements, or any of them may be attached, so that they, and every of them, be and appear before the said Court, at the day and place aforesaid, to answer what shall be objected against them, and abide the judgment of the Court therein: And have you then and there this writ.

Witness the Honorable Jeremiah S. Black, President Judge of our said Court, at Somerset, this 11th day of July in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-six.

A J. OGLE, Prothonotary.
july 13, '46-6t.

Orphans' Court Sale OF Real Estate.

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphan's Court of Somerset county, there will be exposed to sale by way of public vendue or outcry on the premises, on Friday the 28th day of August next, the following real estate, late the estate of David Clifford, deceased, viz:

One tract of Land,

containing 352¾ acres, adjoining lands of John Boyd, lands belooging to Jackson Furnace, and vacant lands, and the line between Somerset and Westmoreland counties—about **80 ACRES** cleared, with a log cabin and stable thereon erected—situate upon the Stoystown & Greensburg turnkike road, in Jenner township.

TERMS; one third in hand, and the remainder in two equal annual instalments without interest, to be secured by judgment bonds,

Attendance will be given by John Clifford, Administrator of said dec'd.

By the Court
W. H. PICKING,
July 21 1846. Clerk.

Orphans' Court Sale OF REAL ESTATE.

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Somerset county there will be exposed to sale, by way of public outcry on the premises, on *Thursday the 20th day of August next*, the following valuable Real Estate, late the property of Frederick P. H. Walker, dec'd viz:

One Tract of Land,

situate in Summit and Brothersvalley townships, containing three hundred and eighty four acres and sixty perches and allowance, adjoining lands of Peter P. H. Walker, Peter Walker Sr. Rudolph Boose, Benjamin Bitner, Jacob P. Walker and Henry Hauger, with about one hundred and eigty acres of clear land, on which is erected a

Dwelling House

and large Bank Barn; at least forty acres are in good meadow; there are also a good sugar camp and two orchards, with an abundance of water on the premises,

TERMS:—One third to remain a lien on the premises, the interest thereof to be paid to the widow semi-annually during her lifetime, and at her death the principal to be paid to the heirs and legal representatives of said deceased—eighteen hundred dollars to be paid in hand, and the residue in seven equal annual instalments, without interest, to be secured by judgment bonds.

Attendance will be given by Samuel Miller, Trustee for the sale of said real estate. By the Court,
W. H. PICKING.
July 21 1846. Clerk.

NO. 1. Cheap-Side.

WAR WITH MEXICO!

THE subscriber thankful for past favors, takes this method of informing his customers and the public in general, that he has removed to the shop formerly occupied by him immediately west of the residence of John L. Snyder, and one door east of the office of C. F. Mitchell, Esq., in the Borough of Somerset where he will constantly keep on hand, COPPER and

TIN-WARE

of every description, manufactured from the best materials and in a neat and durable manner. COPPER KETTLES, **STOVE PIPE,** and other articles in his line of business will be made to order on short notice. Persons wishing to purchase good and cheap articles are respectfully invited to give him call.

Approved country produce will be taken in exchange for ware.

JAMES H. BENFORD.
Feb. 17-3m.

N. B. Also on hand, a number o *Stoves*, of different sorts, which will be sold cheap.

VALUABLE Real Estate FOR SALE.

THE subscribers, agents and attorneys for A G Cole, offer for sale on advantageous terms, the following described real estate, to wit: That well known **TAVERN STAND AND FARM,**

late the property of Jacob Probasco and John Baker, Esq, on the *National Road*, in Henry Clay township, Fayette county, Pa, and one mile west of the village of Somerfield in Somerset county, together with the appurtenances thereunto belonging. This property consists of about one hundred and fifty-three acres of land, a greater portion of which is cleared and under cultivation and in meadow. The buildings consist of a large and convenient

DWELLING HOUSE,

partly stone and partly frame, commodious stabling and other out-buildings.

The location of this property being one mile from the town of Somerfield, abounding in wood and *Stone coal*; having a *Saw Mill* and *Grist Mill* adjacent thereto and plenty of water remaining through the land, renders it an important and valuable situation for any kind of business. The premises have been for a long time occupied as a *Tavern Stand*. The stand is admirably adapted for the accommodation of all kinds of *Droves*.

Persons desirous of purchasing the property, are requested to call on Joshua B. Howel and E. P. Oliphant, of Uniontown, Pa., who will give every information desired, concerning said property. HOWEL & OLIPHANT,
Attorneys of A G Cole, of Balt.
july22 '45-tf

HOTEL FOR INVALIDS AT PITTSBURGH.

Drs. Speer and Kuhn.

THE object of this establishment is to supply a want greatly felt by respectable travellers on our western highways—by residents, without family, taken sick—and by patients from the surrounding towns and country who resort to this place for relief from surgical and other diseases. Such have often suffered from the want of the various comforts and attentions so necessary and agreeable to the sick, and from careless and unfaithful nurses; and been subjected to heavy and unreasonable charges.

Invalids will here be provided with constant, faithful and comfortable attendance, and at a rate much below the usual charges.

While the care of both physicians will be extended to every variety of disease, it is intended by Dr. Speer, to give special attention to

ALL SURGICAL DISEASES,
PARTICULARLY TO
DISEASES OF THE EYE.

To these branches of his profession he has given a large share of his attention for the last twenty-five years, and he will continue to devote to them the experience acquired by a constant practice during that time.

The Hotel for Invalids is not an experiment. Its establishment is suggested not only as necessary to supply an evident want in this city, in the entire absence of any special provision for the sick, but is warranted also by the success of similar institutions at Cincinnati and New Orleans—the former under the care of Drs. Taliaferro, Marshall and Strader—the latter under that of Dr. Stone.

The building selected for the purpose is situated at the corner of Federal and Robinson streets, in Allegheny city, adjoining the city of Pittsburgh. It is commodious and roomy, and furnished with all accommodations necessary for the sick.

Applications for admission to be made to the subscribers, at their office on Penn street, Pittsburgh, or at the establishment.

☞No contagious diseases will be admitted. J. R. SPEER, M. D.
J. S. KUHN, M. D.
February 25, 1845.

Blank Deeds.

A LOT of Blank Deeds of a superior quality, just printed and now for sale AT THIS OFFICE

PAMPHLET LAWS.

THE pamphlet laws passed at the session of 1846, have been received at my office, and are ready for distribution to those entitled to receive them.
Proth'y office, July 21, '46. A. J. OGLE, Prothonotary

NEW DRUG AND MEDICINE STORE IN BERLIN.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the public, that he has just received and opened out in the Store room of Jacob Kimmel, Esq., in Berlin, a fresh and assorted stock of

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Dyes and Confectionaries,

which he offers to sell very cheap for cash.

Persons wishing to purchase articles in his line of business, are invited to call and examine his stock.

ap 21'46. SAMUEL J. ROW.

Somerset County, ss.

AT an adjourned Orphans court held at Somerset on and for said county on the 15th day of July, A. D, 1846. Before the Honorable Judge thereof.

IN the matter of the account of Rogers Marshall and John Tantlinger, administrators of John Graham, dec'd.

And now to wit, July 15th, A D 1846. On petition of F. B. Murdock, intermarried with Mary E. one of the daughters of said John Graham, dec'd.

The Court grant a rule on Phœbe Marshall, administratrix of Rogers Marshall, dec'd, who was one of the administrators of said John Graham, dec'd, and on John Tantlinger, who was also one of the administrators of said John Graham, dec'd, to appear at an adjourned orphans' court to be held at Somerset, on Monday the 7th day of September 1846, and shew cause if any they have why the confirmation should not be taken off said account, and the same referred to Auditors for settlement and adjustment.

Extract from the Records, certified this 15th day of July 1846.

WM H PICKING,
july 28 46-6t Clerk.

JAYNE'S MEDICINE. THE WARM WEATHER.

4) THE sudden changes of the weather, during this season of the year, exercise a most baneful effect on the human system, debilitating and prostrating it.—The stomach and bowels become deranged, giving timely notice to all, who are inclined to give attention to the warning voices of nature. At such times 'Jayne's Carminative" never fails to, afford immediate relief, checking the disease and restoring the patient to vigorous health. Mothers cannot be too cautious with their children during this month, and the month following, and in earliest stages of the summer disease, whether from teething, oppressive heat, or other causes, they should at once resort to this never failing remedy. Hundreds of certificates from respectable persons in this city, are in possession of the proprietor, ready to exhibit to all who may desire to see them at his office, No. 8 South Third street, Philadelphia.

Life! Life!! Life!!!

"All that a man hath will he give for life," so we find recorded in the most ancient and best of books, but as we see thousands dying around us with Consumption, Croup, Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spitting blood, and other Pulmonary affections, we are led to doubt the correctness of the above assertion, especially since it is so well known that a certain remedy may be obtained, which always arrests those diseases.

Dr, JAYNE'S EXPECTORAMT never fails to give relief, and cures after every means have failed. This can be and has been proved in thousands of instances, where it has effected radical cure, after the patient had been given up by all his friends and physicians.

Sold by J. J. & H. F. Schell, Somerset Pa.
Also by Edward Bevin, Stoystown, Pa.

JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS.

3) THESE pills may be taken *at all times*, and in most diseases in inflammatory, intermittent, remittent, bilious, and every form of FEVER—Jaundice and Liver complaint. For Dyspepsia they are really an invaluable article, gradually changing the vitiated secretions of the stomach and liver, and producing healthy action in those important organs. They are very valuable for diseases of the Skin, and for what is commonly called impurity of Blood; also for Female Complaints, Costiveness, &c., and in fact every disease where an Aperient, Alterative, or purgative medicine may be required.

Dyspepsia positively can be cured by a persevering use of this Sanative, especially if the Tonic Vermifuge be used in conjunction.

Prepared only by Dr. D. Jayne, No. 8 South Third street. Philadelphia.

Sold by J. J. & H. F. Schell, Somerset Pa.
Also by Edward Bevin, Stoystown Pa.

August 4.'46.

BLANK SUMMONS' For Sale at this Office.

GRAND MILITARY

Encampment on the 22d, 23d, 24th and 25th days of September 1846, at Somerset, Pa

The undersigned Committees of Invitation and arrangement appointed by the Somerset Guards and the citizens of Somerset, on the 4th day of July inst., take great pleasure in announcing to the several Regiments, Battalions and companies of organized Volunteers of Somerset, Fayette, Greene, Westmoreland, Indiana, Cambria, Blair and Bedford counties, Penna., and of Alleghany county, Md., that a military encampment is contemplated at Somerset, to commence on Tuesday the 22d day of September next, and to continue four days. Special invitations will in a few days be directed to the commanding officers of all the companies in the above named counties, whose names can be ascertained.

We need scarcely say, that whether as citizens or soldiers, we will be prepared to greet all with a cordial reception and to render their visit pleasant and agreeable.

SAM'L W. PEARSON, JOHN C. KURTZ,
G. CHORPENNING, Jr. JOHN NEFF,
A. J. OGLE, WM. P. AMKENY,
THOS. E. OGDEN.
Committee of Invitation.

Isaac Ankeny.	C. F. Mitchell,
J. R. Edie,	Jas. H. Benford,
John McCreery,	Joseph Cummins,
S. Gebhart,	Wm. B. Coffroth,
S. Gaither,	Philip Husband,
M. Tredwell,	R. L. Stewart,
Wm. H. Picking,	B. F. Beatiy,
Daniel Flick.	

Committe of Arrangement.

☞Editors of newspapers in the countiesabove mentioned are requested to copy-

Notice.

Estate of Jacob Swenk, deceased.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of Jacob Swenk (of Jacob) late of Somerset township, deceased, having been granted to the subscribers, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to meet them at the house of Jacob Snyder, Esq., in said township, on Friday the 21st day of August next, prepared to settle; and those having claims, to present them at the same time and place, properly authenticated.

SAMUEL HUNSACKER.
of Somerset tp.
SAMUEL SWENK,
of Quemahoning tp.
june 21,'46-6t.

JURY LIST.

For August Term 1846,

(COMMENCING ON THE 31st DAY.)

GRAND JURORS.

Somorset br.	John O. Kimmel
	John Witt
Somerset tp.	Daniel Stahl
	John Benford of T,
	Sam'l will
	John Gardiner
	Jocob Young of G.
	Jacob Weller
Jenner	John Duncan
	Samuel Griffith
	Wm. Hoover
Addison	James Campbell
Shade	Henry Ling
Elklick	P. Miller of Jona.
	Benj. Wilhelm
	Thomas Potter
Berlin	Charles Heffley
Turkeyfoot	Jacob Gearhart
Brothers valley	Philip Umberger
	Solomon Barkley
	W. Johnston
Milford	Charles Cramer
Conemaugh	Michael Stufft
Allgeheny	Samuel Boyer

TRAVERSE JURORS.

Southampton,	Samulel Close
	Daniel Fichtner,
Summit,	Peter Heckart,
	Abm. H. Miller,
Somerset br.	Benj. Woolley,
	Martin Halterbaum,
	Jacob Myers,
	John Hugus,
Somerset tp,	Henry Baker,
	Jacob Koontz,
	John Marteeny Sr.
	Jeremiah Snyder,
	Philip Mowry,
	David Smith,
	Jacob Snyder,
Shade	John Foust.
Stonycreek	James Cook,
	John A Miller,
	Jacob Fike,
	Daniel P. Walker,
	Martin Moyer,
	Jacob Brandt.
Conemaugh	Henry Heckman,
Paint	Peter Berkeypile,
	Joseph Berkey,
	Joseph Lehman,
Brothersvalley	Jacob Cover
	Jno. Atchison jr.
	Jacob Miller,
	Jesse Long,
	Jacob Good,
Stoytown	C. Beam,
	Jos. Johnson,
Addison	Wm. Campbell,
	Daniel Turney
	John Hartzell,
Quemahoning	Daniel Zimmerman,
	Benj. Bowman,
	Henry Peterson,
Milford	John Critchfield,
	Peter Putman,
	Geo, Scott
	Ludwig Sanner,
	Jacob Schrack,
Elklick	Robert Patton.
Jenner	Geo. Snyder,
	Michael Kring,
Turkeyfoot	Jno. Bowlsby,

Somerset, July 14, '46.

Somerset county, ss.

L. S. AT an adjourned Orphans' court held at Somerset, in and for said county on the 15th day of July, 1846. Before the Honorable Judges thereof.

In the matter of the estate of Thomas Griffith, Sen. deceased.

Now to wit, July 15th, 1846. The court appoint Sam'l W Pearson, Samuel Gaither and Isaac Hugus, Esquires, auditors to make distribution among the legatees, &c, mentioned in will of said deceased, according to law and report.

Extract from the record of said court certified this 15th day of July, 1846.

W H PICKING,
Clerk.

NOTICE.

In pursuance of the above commission, the undersigned auditors, will meet at the Hotel of Wm H Picking in Somerset Borough, on Thursday the 27th day August next, to perform the duty enjoined upon them, at which time and place all persons interested are notified to attend if they see proper.

S W PEARSON,
SAMUEL GAITHER,
ISAAC HUGUS,
Somerset, July 21,'46. Auditors.

NEW STORE AND

NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber has just returned from the eastern cities, with a well selected assortment of goods suitable for the approaching season, which he is now opening in his brick store, on the north east corner of the diamond, opposite Col. Ankeny's Hotel, (now Wm. H. Picking's.)

His stock embraces all kinds of

Dry Goods, Groceries Hardware, Queensware, &c.

all of which he will sell cheap for cash or country produce. Thankful for the patronage heretofore given him, the subscriber solicits his old customers and the public generally to give him a call, as he will exhibit his goods with pleasure and is certain he can accommodate them with bargains. M. TREDWELL,
Somerset, April 7, '46-1y.

STONE CUTTING

BUSINESS.

THE subscriberrespectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he carries on the

Stone Cutting Business

in all its various branches, at his shop on main street, 2 doors east of George Piles tavern, and nearly opposite the drug store of John L. Snyder.

TOMB STONES,

made at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms, and in a manner that will render them *superior to any other manufactured in this section of the country.*

Grind stones of an excellent quality, always kept on hand.

Country produce taken in exchange for work, at Market Prices.

BENJAMIN WOOLLEY.
Somerset, Pa.,
March 5, 1846 1y.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the honorable JEREMIAH S. BLACK, President, and G. Chorpenning and John M'Carty, Esqs., associate Judges of the court of common pleas, in and for the county of Somerset, and assistant Justices of the courts of oyer and terminer and general jail delivery and quarter sessions of the peace, in and for said county of Somerset, have issued their precept to me directed, requiring me among other things to make public proclamation throughout my bailiwick, that a court of oyer and terminer and general jail delivery: also, a court of general quarter sessions of the peace and jail delivery, will commence at the borough of Somerset, in and for the county of Somerset, in the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, on the 5th Monday of August next, (31st day) in pursuance of which precept

Public Notice is hereby give, to the justices of the peace, the coroner, and constables of said county of Somerset, that they be then and there, in their own proper persons, with their rolls, records examinations, and inquisitions, and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices appertain in that behalf to be done and also all those who prosecute against the prisoners that are, or then shall be, in the jail of the said county of Somerset, are to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given under my hand, at Somerset, this 14th day of July, in the year of our Lord 1846.

JACOB PHILIPPI, *Sheriff.*

BLANK
PROMISORY NOTES,
For sale at this Office.

DR. POSTLETHWAITE.

TENDERS his professional services to the public. Office in the building formerly occupied by Charles Ogle, Esq., as a law office.
June 9, 1846.

WOOL! WOOL!!

GOOD clean wool will be taken in payment of debts due this office, if delivered soon.

DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS,

For the cure of Hepatites or Liver Complaint Dyspepsia and Sick Head-Ache.

THIS remedy having been for several years employed by the proprietor in his practice, on a very large scale in Monongalia, Preston, Harrison and Randolph counties, in Virginia, besides several other places, and having been attended with the most happy effects, he has been from time to time solicited to adopt such a course as would give it a more extensive circulation, with a view to lessen the amount of human suffering. Aware of the fact that many useless nostrums have been palmed upon the public, he hesitated for several years until thoroughly convinced that the above medicine, if properly used, would not fail to effect cures in a great many instances, and even to alleviate those cases which are quite incurable.

Symptoms of a diseased Liver.—Pain in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increased on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder-blade, it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for a rheumatism in the right arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels, in general, are costive, sometimes altering with lax, the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility; he is easily startled, his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin; his spirits are low; and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred where few o them existed, yet examination of the body after death has shown the liver to have been extensively deranged.

CERTIFICATES.

This is to certify, that having been associated with Dr. M'Lane in the practice of medicine for nearly two and a half years, I have had many opportunities of witnessing the good effects o his Liver Pills, and I believe they have cured and relieved a much larger proportion of the disease of the liver, than I have known cured and relieved by any other course of treatment.

Dec. 7, 1836. OLIVER MORGAN, M.D.

☞OBSERVE—None are genuine without a fac-simile of the proprietor's signature.

Prepared for the proprietor by
JONATHAN KIDD & Co,
Wholesale and Retail Druggist, corner of 4th and Wood sts, Pittsburg, Pa,

They are also sold by the following agents.
John L. Snyder, Somerset,
Hay & Morrison, Lavansville,
Knable and Vought, Centreville,
M. A. Ross, Petersburgh,
A. Wyatt, Smithfield,
G. Cook, Wellersburgh.
Samuel Kurtz, Somerset.
Samuel Harnet, Addison,
Livengood & Welfley, Salisbury.
Charles Krissinger, Berlin.
Edm. Kernan, Jenner Cross roads.
Edward Bevin, Stoystown.
P. & W. Myers, Myers Mill.

N. B.—In order that there may be no mistake, be particular and ask for "Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills." [jan13'46]

Patent Vermifuge.

DR. MCLANE'S AMERICAN WORM SPECIFIC
Promptly expels Worms to an almost incredible number!

TO substantiate the above fact many hundreds of testimonials could be adduced, out of which the following are selected, from individuals of standing and veracity. Indeed, it is confidently affirmed that each new trial of the powers of this remedy will have an additional tendency to widen and confirm its fame, and that if t were universally known and diffused over the United States, it would not save less than many hundreds, if not thousands of lives annually.

CERTIFICATES.

I do certify that a vial of Dr. M'Lane's American Worm Specific expelled five hundred and two whole worms and pieces that would have made sixty more, from a boy of John Lewelling, which, if laid in a straight line, would have most probably measured the enormous length of one hundred yards. JOSIAH JACKSON, owner of Wate Forge, and other works, Monongalia county, Va

This is to certify that I purchased from Holmes & Kidd a vial of Dr. M'Lane's American Worm Specific, and gave two doses to a boy of mine about three years years of age. He passed fully half a pint of worms. The quantity was so large I was really alarmed, and called in several of my neighbors to see them. Had this story been related to me, I could not have credited it, without being an eye-witness to the same. My child's health improved much after.

SAM'L MORRISON,
Merchant Tailor, Wood st, Pittsburgh.

Some two months ago I purchased a vial of Dr. M'Lanes American Worm Specific. I gave a boy of mine most of a vial; he passed forty very large worms. From that time his health improved very much. I had tried two other Vermifuges to no purpose. I believe Dr, M'Lane's the best article before the public. D. CALHOUN.
Mifflin township, Allegheny county.

HEAR MEDICAL TESTIMONY.

From a regular Physician, Dr G S Smith, Sunfish, Ohio.

Mr. J. Kidd—Dear Sir—I have used in my pactice Dr. M'Lane's American Worm Specific, and have often witnessed its efficacy in expelling worms from the system. A patient of mine, a short time ago, gave a vial of the Worm Specific to a child; in a short time upwards of sixty-five worms were expelled.

Prepared for the Proprietor by
JONATHAN KIDD & Co.
Wholesale and Retail Druggists, corner of 4th and Wood sts, Pittsburgh.

Also for sale by the following agents
JOHN L. SNYDER, Somerset,
Hay and Morrison, Lavansville,
Knable and Vought, Centreville,
M. A. Ross, Petersburgh,
A. Wyatt, Smithfield,
G. Cook, Wellersburgh.
Samuel Kurtz, Somerset,
Samuel Harnet, Addison,
Livengood & Welfley, Salisbury
Charles Krissinger, Berlin.
Edm. Kernan, Jenner Cross roads,
Edward Bevin, Stovstown.
P. & W. Myers, Myers Mill.

N. B. Be particular to ask for Dr. M'Lane's American Worm Specific, or Patent Vermifuge.